

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 29 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 70 63

September 29 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 86 63

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.90

3033 日一廿月八年卯乙

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

三拜禮 號九廿月九英港 36 COPY 100 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

CROWN PRINCE'S ATTACK IN ARGONNE RESULTS IN A DEFEAT FOR THE GERMANS.

BIG BATTLE PROCEEDING IN CHAMPAGNE AGAINST GERMAN RESERVE POSITIONS.

Russian Warships Silence All German Batteries on the Gulf of Riga.

THE BALKAN SITUATION SIR EDWARD GREY'S STRAIGHT TALK.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

WARSHIPS BOMBARD GERMAN POSITIONS IN GULF OF RIGA.

September 28, 1.05 p.m.

A Petrograd communique says that Russian warships bombarded German positions on the Gulf of Riga, silencing all the German batteries. A stray shell fell on one of the airships killing the captain, Prince Viazemsky and Commander Svirine; also five men were killed and eight wounded.

The communique adds that the desperate fighting which took place in September peculiarly demonstrated the unexampled courage and devotion to duty of the Russians, who performed deeds bordering on the extremes of human capacity.

The most notable of the Russian successes recently, included the capture of the village of Sliesetel on the lower Sookhod river. The desperation of the fighting can be imagined when even burning houses were disputed to the last man. When the end came there were only two Austrian survivors, who were captured.

The Russians surprised an Austrian battalion on the Ohara river, bayoneted the majority, took 368 prisoners and compelled the remainder of the force to re-cross the river.

A fierce battle is proceeding on the Galician frontier where the Austrians, re-inforced, compelled the Russians to evacuate the town of Novo Oleksinec on the river Stry, but the Russians returned, and effectively using the bayonet, drove out the Austrians, taking over a thousand prisoners, besides killing a great many. The Austrians are now re-attacking the town.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

DR. DUMBA WILL BE RECALLED.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington Austria has informed the American Ambassador that Dr. Dumba will be re-called according to American wishes.

LOYAL NEW ZEALAND.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION BILL ACCEPTED.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that Parliament has unanimously passed the National Registration Bill which asks that men between the ages of nineteen and forty-five should state their reasons, if they are not prepared to enlist or to serve in any other capacity.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

UNMISTAKEABLE CONFIDENCE IN FINAL VICTORY.

September 28, 2.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that additional details published regarding the Franco-British offensive give good grounds for supposing that the action was engaged under favourable conditions; the only adverse circumstance being the execrable weather, but for which, the immediate gain would have been even more considerable. Military critics are of opinion that fighting may be expected at other points where, hitherto, actions have not been reported.

The brilliant initial successes are regarded as a proof that the Allies possess initiative on the Western front to dispose the means of inflicting severe blows on the enemy.

Le Temps says that the successes fully justify the unshakeable confidence of the allied nations, in a final victory. "The long months of inaction, had not undermined our moral force, and have in no wise enfeebled our energy. Our people are fully alive to the realities that remain and are as cool and calm in the time of success as in time of reverse. They know that the Austro-Germans are not exhausted and that the enemy will fight to the end, that the effort remaining to be accomplished is enormous but they also know that they must triumph because they are determined to last the longer."

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

September 28, 1.00 p.m.

A batch of wounded arrived in London unexpected last night. Their reception was very quiet, and there were no waiting crowds. All with radiant and with hopeful faces. A wounded officer said that under a hurricane of shrapnel the advance was started with short, sharp, rushes, for the German trenches, which were four hundred yards distant. "Our fellows went at it with rare spirit, there was some pretty business with the bayonet and plenty of prisoners, crying 'Kamerad,' were most eager to be captured. That was the most surprising thing of the whole business. Many of them were old men but there were also lots of young blood but all seemed crushed and exhausted."

A wounded private soldier said:—"The German second line was thirty yards behind the first and they raised a big disturbance with grenades, but, we returned them as fast as we could throw, till our arms were tired, and then we swiped them proper at the end." It is estimated in Paris that over a million shells were fired by the Allies in the three days bombardment preceding the attack.

A wounded soldier says:—"The Germans had the first real taste of a right good explosive bombardment for a week preceding the attack. The ground shook for eight days. We were summoned to stand to, early on Friday when a confident message from Field Marshal Sir John French was read to us, saying, that he relied on Marshal Foch to do his utmost in the operations about to begin. It every man to do his utmost in the operations about to begin. It rained the whole day through, the heavy downpour, drenching us. The clouds hung low and it was very misty all the time but the air was flying continuously all the way. The wounded were cleared from the front in a most marvellous manner, the hospital trains were running one behind the other as regularly as a Lord Mayor's procession. I saw a batch of German prisoners, mostly young Prussians, many not over nineteen."

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY DEFEATED.

September 28, 5.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Allies continue their progress in Artois while there is a big battle proceeding in Champagne against the German reserve positions.

THE SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.

Though the success on the Arras sector is apparently smaller than that in Champagne it was equally notable in a view of the difficulties of the terrain. Champagne is a desolate country and whose pine woods have disappeared owing to the ravages of shell fire. While the district to the north of Arras is the most formidably fortified portion of the German front. It is densely populated and the Allies must fight for villages and houses or a single trench till they enter the great plain stretching down to Lille. Every house has been converted into a fortress. Where the superstructure has been blown to pieces the pioneers have burrowed sixty feet below the cellars and thus have held their positions.

A communique records that during the evening and night, we gained ground nearer and nearer eastward and south-eastward of Souchez.

The Crown Prince's attack in Argonne has resulted in a serious defeat of the Germans.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

GREEK STEAMERS LEAVE CARDIFF.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.

Greek steamers at Cardiff have been ordered immediately to Piræus.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN BUKHAREST.

September 28, 2.00 p.m.

An immense procession of students and citizens, in an anti-German demonstration, at Bukharest, has demolished the office of a pro-German newspaper.

THE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

September 28, 6.05 p.m.

In the House of Commons at question time Sir Edward Grey informed the House that the Bulgarian Government has officially declared that they had taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence. They had no aggressive intentions whatever, against their Balkan neighbours. Sir Edward Grey gave a brief statement of the Balkan situation. He said:—"There is not only no hostility in Great Britain towards Bulgaria but there is a traditional warm feeling and sympathy for the Bulgarian people. So long, therefore, as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain there can be no question of British influences hostile to Bulgarian interests or disturbance of their friendly relations."

If on the other hand, Bulgaria assumed an aggressive attitude, we were prepared to give our friends in the Balkans all the support in our power in the manner most welcome to them, in concert, with our Allies, without reserve and without qualification (loud cheers). "The policy of the Allies has been to secure an agreement between the Balkan States, ensuring not only independence, but a brilliant future, based on the general principle of territorial and political union, with kindred nationality." (Cheers). "But the policy of Germany has been to create, for her own purposes, disunion and war among the Balkan States."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS.

September 27, 6.00 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the success in Champagne was secured amid torrential rain which greatly hampered the assaulting troops.

An official Note commends the moderation and coolness with which the French received the success, and says that it indicates that strength and confidence has been their keynote since the beginning of the war.

A WORD FROM BERLIN.

September 27, 9.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports:—"To-night's Berlin communique says that the enemy's attacks in the Ypres region have ceased, but mentions further severe British attacks north and south of Loos, and also attacks on both sides of Arras. There has been especially severe fighting in the Saippes district, and eastward of the Aisne."

FURTHER BRITISH CAPTURES.

September 28, 1.20 a.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports:—"North-west of Hulluch we repulsed a number of counter-attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our offensive east of Loos is progressing. Our captures amount to 53 officers, 2,800 men, 18 guns, and 32 machine-guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material."

THE CHAMPAGNE BATTLE STILL RAGING.

September 28, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris communique says:—"North of Arras the situation is unchanged. The enemy have made only weak counter-attacks against their lost positions. The prisoners taken in this region up to the present amount to over 1,500. Fighting continues unceasingly in Champagne, where we are now facing the second German position on an extended front. The number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained, but over 70 heavy and field-guns have so far been counted, including 23 taken by the British. The Germans to-day delivered an attack in Argonne which was completely defeated. Their infantry four times attempted to assault our positions at La Fille Morte after a violent bombardment with projectiles of all calibres, and suffocating shells. The enemy only reached our advanced line, at a few points where he was immediately arrested by the fire from the supporting trenches. The enemy was repulsed everywhere else with the heaviest losses."

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

Greek steamers at Cardiff have been ordered immediately to Piræus.

The Crown Prince's attack in Argonne has resulted in a serious defeat for the Germans.

A batch of wounded soldiers arrived, unexpected, in London on Monday night; their reception was a very quiet one.

There is a fierce battle proceeding along the Galician frontier where the Austrians have been reinforced.

Russian warships bombarded the German positions on the Gulf of Riga, silencing all the German batteries.

Austria has informed the American Ambassador that Dr. Dumba will be re-called according to American wishes.

Military critics are of the opinion that fighting may be expected at points, where, hitherto, actions had not been reported.

The Allies continue to progress in Artois, while there is a big battle raging in Champagne, against the German reserve positions.

A communique records that the Allies, during the evening and night gained ground nearer and nearer eastward and south-eastward of Souchez.

An immense procession of students and citizens, in an anti-German demonstration, at Bukharest, demolished a pro-German newspaper office.

Additional details published as to the Franco-British offensive, give good grounds for supposing that the action was engaged under favourable conditions.

The brilliant successes of the Allies are regarded as proof that the Allies possess initiative on the Western front to dispose means of inflicting severe blows to the enemy.

Sir Edward Grey informed the House of Commons that the Bulgarian Government had officially declared that they had taken up the position of armed neutrality, to defend their rights, and independence.

The New Zealand Parliament has accepted the National Registration Bill, which asks that men between the ages of nineteen and forty-five should state their reasons, if they are unprepared to enlist, or serve in any other capacity.

In the bombardment of the German positions, on the Gulf of Riga, a stray shell fell on the deck of a warship, and killed the captain, Prince Viazemsky and Commander Svirine; also three were five men killed and eight wounded.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, October 4.
St. Andrew's Society—Annual Meeting.

Wednesday, October 6.
French Convent Bazaar—Clareway Bay—10.30 a.m.

Saturday, October 9.
Ordinary General Meeting—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.—12.30 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Monsoon.
Simla, September 8.—The monsoon has now retreated from the greater part of India. To-day's weather chart shows that the rainfall has almost entirely been confined to east of United Provinces, northern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab is completely blank, but Kathiawar reports half an inch which will be of inestimable value in increasing the supply of fodder.

New Irish Roman Catholic Bishop.
The Pope has appointed Father Joseph MacRory, Vice-President and Professor of Hermeneutics and New Testament exegesis at Maynooth, to the bishopric of Down and Connor. Dr. MacRory, who is 54, is a native of Co. Tyrone, and was trained at Maynooth. He was formerly a professor at Oscott, and is senior editor of the *Irish Theological Quarterly*, of which he was one of the founders.

China and the Quintuple Group.
Subject to certain conditions, the Quintuple Group handed over to the Chinese Government on September 7 the sum of \$550,000, being the balance of money earmarked for the reorganization of the Salt Gabelle, which Sir Richard Dane says that he does not require for that purpose. The amount actually released, according to a letter message to Shanghai papers, was \$160,000, but the banks deducted certain loan charges amounting to \$200,000.

Chinese Military Expenditure.
After an investigation of the condition of the Chinese Army, the Government has provided in the Budget for the annual expenditure of troops as follows: \$1,700,000 for one Army Division, \$850,000 for one Brigade, \$425,000 for one regiment, \$900,000 for one Mixed Brigade, \$455,000 for one Mixed Regiment, \$1,100,000 for an Independent Brigade, and \$550,000 for an Independent Regiment.

Interest on Domestic Loan.
The Inspector-General of Customs notifies subscribers to the Fourth Year Domestic Loan of twenty-four million dollars, that in accordance with the Loan Regulations the full amount of \$1,440,000, being the amount of interest on the loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and has been deposited in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the loan.

Shorter Hotel Hours.
Melbourne, Aug. 24.—The number of persons brought before the City Court on charges of drunkenness shows no decrease since the closing of hotels at 9.30 p.m. On the contrary, there is a very marked increase of about 20 per cent. over last year's figures. Taking the figures from January 1 to today, there are for that period of 1914, 4481 names in the register, and for 1915, 4638. July 6 was the last date on which the hotels did business during the usual hours. There were before the Court 1006 persons from July 7 to August 24, 1914, as against 1201 for the same period of 1915, the increase being 105. These figures present an interesting problem for the temperance reformers.

"BEWARE, ENGLAND."

The War of Words Against the "Chief Enemy."

The *Hamburg Fremdenblatt* publishes an article under the title of "Beware, England." It says:

"The recent air raid will remind England that we do not forget she is our chief enemy. What results the air raid actually achieved we do not really care. What concerns us is moral results. There is bound to be an enormous day of reckoning with England. It will come either by an invasion of England or otherwise. We can wait, because time plays our game."

"Meantime we shall continue to send bombs made in Germany, and make them enter England without paying any duty. Beware, England."—*Daily News*.

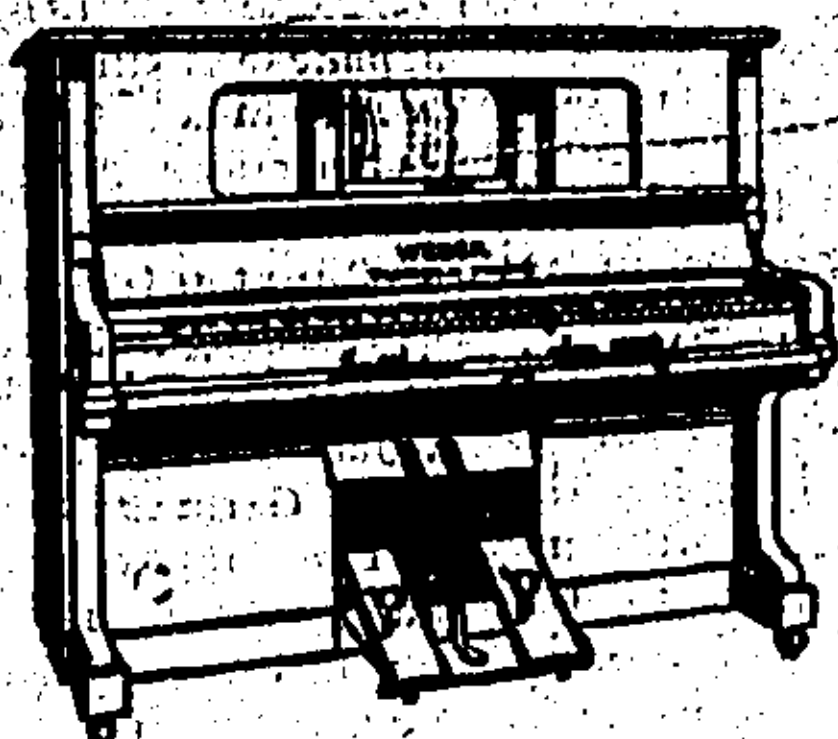
If you have lost your appetite, or if the big variety of dainties dished at the *ATLANTA CAFE* is sure to tempt you, you will find it a most interesting and profitable visit to the *ATLANTA CAFE*.

NOTICE.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE ORCHESTRELLE CO.



New Model Pianos & Flauto-Pianos just received.

INSPECTION INVITED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

DEADLY PERIL.

Col. Arthur Lee, M.P., on "Mouldy Catchwords."

Colonel Arthur Lee, M.P., who recently returned on short leave from France, where he has been serving with the Expeditionary Force for the last ten months, on August 17, delivered an address to his constituents at Fareham on "Lessons of the War." He said what he had learned at the front had been in certain convictions which he felt it his bounden duty to put before his constituents. He spoke for himself alone, but the views he expressed, were shared by nearly all who had been in contact with the realities of war. He was in no sense a pessimist, but it was no use pretending that the present situation was at all like what anyone expected twelve months ago. "The position to-day," he proceeded, "threatens failure and ruin for Germany, but it is also full of deadly peril for us. If Germany has not won this war, we have not won it either, and the danger we have to guard against is that it may end in a stalemate, a peace of universal exhaustion and bankruptcy, with the certainty that it will break out again as soon as Germany can recuperate. That must be prevented at any cost. (Cheers.) Decisive victory can only be attained by exerting every ounce of our strength, and by throwing into the scale everything we possess in men, money, and resources." (Hear, hear.)

Voluntary System's Failure.
In condemning the so-called "voluntary" system, as he felt compelled to do, he had nothing but admiration for the response it had produced throughout the country, but that the system was wrong he was profoundly convinced. (Hear, hear.) It became more evident daily that the voluntary system, if not already squeezed dry, could only be pressed further with increasing injustice to the community and at a cost which we could not afford. (Cheers.)

In regard to men, the opponents of compulsory national service asserted that we had already sent too many men as we could do with and more than we could arm and equip. Who was right, Lord Kitchener or the anti-compulsionists? If Lord Kitchener had all the men he wanted why this recruiting campaign and these degrading and offensive posters? (Cheers.) We were not pulling our weight. The anti-compulsionists tried to ride off on the argument, "We have to keep men back to make munitions for our Allies." The essence of an alliance was that each partner should do his utmost. He had no patience with those who replied that we were doing more than we promised. Perhaps we were, but what had that got to do with it? The only question which mattered was: Are we doing enough to win to save our lives? It was clear that we were not.

The Shirker's Charter.

There was the heavy but foolish delusion that one volunteer was worth four or five conscripts, and that compulsory service produced inferior or unwilling soldiers. That widespread but stupid libel was merely the shirkers' charter. (Hear, hear.) The mere suggestion was an insult to the armies of our Allies, who were fighting with a dash, tenacity, and heroism that had never been surpassed by our own or any other army. (Cheers.) There was nowhere where the white flame of patriotism burned with a purer and steadier light than in France to-day, and whilst national service there was compulsory, it was accepted as a proud and eager privilege. There were no strikes there. (Cheers.) Soldiers in the French trenches had not had to curse their mates at home for striking about wages and hours whilst their comrades were being slaughtered for lack of guns and ammunition. (Cheers.) He had read in certain newspapers and speeches of politicians that compulsion was "not consonant with the traditions or genius of our people." Well, if it was only a matter of "traditions," a good many might have been surprised during the last twelve months. (Hear, hear.) Some of our traditions were thoroughly bad, and none more so than our reliance on "muddling through" in war time. It was suited perhaps to our little wars with other untrained muddlers, but not to a war with Germany. Whilst we were prattling about our precious "traditions" and "British freedom," she was swiftly undermining the very basis upon which all freedom rested. How much freedom and how many traditions remained in stricken Belgium, and should we allow any mouldy catchwords to expose us to her fate? Grave and Urgent Peril.

"The peril is grave and urgent," he continued, "and we must exert our utmost strength to save our own skins. (Cheers.) There are some people foolish enough to believe that we are safe because of our navy, but if France and our Allies should be beaten down now, in ten years there would be a Germanized Europe, united by force against us, with control of the channel ports, and where should we stand then? The services of the navy have surpassed our highest expectations, but could we build and fight against the who's world in arms, and could we defend ourselves at all without navies and armies so great that conscription would be but the lightest of our burdens?"

Silver and Lead Bullets.
We could not from the question of money afford to continue the voluntary system on our new and gigantic scale. At present each British soldier cost three times as much as a German. Owing to the necessity of bribing men to enlist we were squandering money at a rate which could only lead us to bankruptcy. (Hear, hear.) There had been a great deal too much boasting about silver bullets and too little provision of lead ones. Germany, we knew, was making ceaseless attempts to drive a wedge between the Allies, to suggest doubts and suspicions, and to tempt any one of her victims to agree to a separate peace. Those intrigues would never succeed if we all played the game to the uttermost, but there would be a genuine danger if in the hour of supreme trial we alone should reserve the right to shirk the fullest effort.

On the other hand, the moral effect of our adopting compulsory service would be instant and incalculable. It would hearten our allies, dishearten our enemies, impress all wavering neutrals, and restore self-respect to ourselves. (Cheers.) He had every desire to support the Government, and he could not believe that the National Register was only a political compromise. But unless this cataloguing of the people was immediately followed by a compulsory call on their services, it was an empty and cynical farce, worth much less than the paper on which it was printed. (Cheers.) We could win this war, but only if we exerted ourselves to the uttermost. If we did not do that we could not, and did not deserve to win. It was now or never. (Cheers.)

Replying to a vote of thanks, Colonel Lee said: "We have got them by the throat, but we want sufficient force to choke the life out of them. (Cheers.)"

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and Four-Roomed Flats in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Cheltondale, No. 97, The Peak—Fully furnished. Apply Linstead & Davis.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—In Kowloon, Board and Residence. Private family, British. Apply—"BACHELOR" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 10 h.p. Hornsby Akroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switchboard for Accumulators Dynamo, &c. complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong 15th September.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model. Apply to Motor Cycles. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier Dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Godowns, at Wanchoi Road. 58 The Peak, The Retreat. 21 Wongnelchong Road. Houses in Broadwood Terrace Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lysemoon Villas" Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROUR.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

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H.M.S. INDIA.

Patrol-Boat Torpedoed in North Sea.

(Government Press Bureau.)

London, August 12.—The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—

H.M.S. auxiliary cruiser *India* (Commander W. G. A. Kennedy, R.N.), whilst engaged on patrol duty in the North Sea on August 8th, was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk. Twenty-two officers and 110 men have been saved.

Officers Saved.
Commander William G. A. Kennedy, (R.N.R.) Richard G. Groundwater.

Acting-Lieut. (R.N.R.) John H. Biggs.
Acting-Sub-Lieut. (R.N.R.) Ernest W. Allres.
Temp. Sub-Lieut. (R.N.R.) Claude J. Bale.
Acting-Sub-Lieut. (R.N.R.) Harold Y. Aschwhite.
Prob. Midshipman (R.N.R.) Robert D. Cruikshank.
Prob. Midshipman (R.N.R.) Ronald C. Ross.
Temp. Midshipman (R.N.R.) Harold R. Jenkins.
Temp. Midshipman (R.N.R.) Ernest L. McKee.
Temp. Midshipman (R.N.R.) Charles L. Black.
Senior-Engineer (R.N.R.) Charles W. Nelson.
Engineer (R.N.R.) John McKay.
Engineer (R.N.R.) Frederick W. Tims.
Engineer (R.N.R.) Gerald S. Johnson.
Assistant-Engineer (R.N.R.) John M. Macdonald.
Assistant-Engineer (R.N.R.) Francis W. Patmore.
Temp. Surgeon (R.N.) Frank W. Lawson.
Surgeon Probationer (R.N.V.R.) James T. Johnston.
Chief Gunner (R.N.) Charles J. Byrne.
Temp. Warrant Telegraphist (R.N.R.) Andrew S. R. Akerman.
Temp. Warrant Telegraphist (R.N.R.) John L. Beville.

Soldier as Red Cross Sister.

Petrograd, August 7.—The commission investigating the abuses in warlike has placed on record that an alleged Austrian Red Cross party with a Sister of Mercy approached a Russian trench ostensibly to tend the wounded, and then suddenly opened fire. The Russians retaliated. The supposed sister, who was killed, was found to be an Austrian officer in disguise.

NOTICES.

QUALITY'S LIMIT.

Quality alone has made Embassy the most popular of all Virginia Cigarettes.



They possess Quality and an individuality at once recognised and appreciated the world over.

EMBASSY

HAND-MADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

EVERY RACKET HAS

A PATENT SLOTTED

THROAT

"LEE" TENNIS RACKETS
THEREBY GIVING DISTINCTIVE SPEED AND BALANCE. EXTENSIVELY USED BY LAWN TENNIS EXPERTS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS. WITH A PERFECT FIT.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.) Established 1800.

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price,—

"COMET"

\$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE"

\$4.30 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN

81 Des Voeux Road, West.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

TIMETABLE.

WEEK DAYS		NIGHT CASES	
7.00 A.M. to 7.30 A.M.	15 Min.	8.00 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.
7.30 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	15 Min.	11.00 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.	15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.	15 Min.	11.30 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.	15 Min.
8.30 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	15 Min.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	15 Min.
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OLD BROWN BRANDY

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A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
HONGKONG.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve to the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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BIRTHS.

GAYES.—On September 24, 1918, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, the wife of F. J. Gayes, of a daughter.

MORGAN.—On September 24th, 1918, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to the wife of V. Morgan, a daughter.

DEATH.

SANDERS.—On 27th September in England, Edmond Duckworth Sanders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

MACAULAY.—At Montreal on the 28th instant, Robertson Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Coy. of Canada, aged 82.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1918.

PARLIAMENT AFTER THE WAR.

In a recent leading article we discussed the need for leaving the Home governments of the future with a tolerably strong business element. That need has manifestly become so great that we are justified in supposing that the public will demand that it shall be supplied when the war is over. If the war had not taken place, the business government would doubtless still have been asked for by the electors, (though, of course, it would have been longer on the way), for men were growing tired of seeing a practical motion rejected by the Liberals merely because it had been introduced by the Conservatives, or vice versa. The war, having occurred, must necessarily number among its effects on the life at home a reconstruction—in the first place—of Parliament itself, and the men elected will find themselves in the House for some other reason than that they are Liberals, Labourites, Nationalists or Conservatives.

The Nationalists, to begin with, may disappear altogether, for Home Rule or no Home Rule, the Government can hardly make material acknowledgments to the Dominions and to India for all that these have done for the Empire without serving Ireland in the same manner; and it seems safe to say that some kind of amicable adjustment will be reached whereby the old disagreement between England and Ireland will be abolished. This, then, would leave us with but the three parties, and, of these, the Labourites and the Liberals may, for present purposes, be regarded as one. Imagine the country faced with a general election after peace is declared, with nothing, but the old well-worn questions of tariff reform and free trade, etc. Under such circumstances the contest would not be a contest, but a walkover—for the Conservatives; even as it was at the election of 1900, when the Boer War was at its height. For the country would not listen for two minutes to a candidate who came forward with typically Radical (whether mild or advanced) proposals, after what it has suffered; and the Labourite or Liberal who dared to face his constituents with no better arguments than those which his friends have ventilated in the past, would stand infinitely more chance of being mobbed than of being elected. It will take more than a day or two, or a year or two, to make the British voter forget that it was the Liberal who told him that the Empire was quite sufficiently prepared for war, and that the Labourite went farther and blackguarded the country for "spending millions on warships and a standing army."

The majority of the Liberal and Labour Members have earned their country's forgiveness, because they have since applied themselves right heartily to the work of helping the very army and navy which they formerly more or less abused. But to forgive is not to forget. If the coming Parliament is to do any permanent good, there must be as little opportunity as possible for the bandying of recriminations. We do not want (nor are we likely to see) men there who, while the demand for munitions was at its height, were threatening the country with railway strikes or giving moral support to people who would neither fight nor work. The new men must have a clean record. It goes without saying that the circumstances of the war have, to a very great extent, shipwrecked the faiths formerly held by many of the advanced Radicals. Mr. Lloyd George will never make another Limehouse speech, and the disarmament advocates will never again cry shame on the Conservative Members for demanding a properly equipped army and navy. These converts will be, to all intents, new men, and should have little difficulty in succeeding when they approach their former constituents—provided they have something new to say. The extremists among the Conservative party must necessarily drop out by age and by death, and will find no new men ready to carry on their traditions so far as these blindly opposed progress because it was progress. Imperialism must necessarily become more general in Parliament and will probably form the needed point of contact between what were once respectively Liberals and Conservatives. But the real meeting ground must of necessity become, in course of time, that of cold business.

The Armenians.

One of our correspondents observed yesterday: "All news in connection with Armenians and the Armenian question is entirely ignored in this Colony." We see the justice of his complaint and would offer as reasons for this ignoring: (1) that the Armenians of Hongkong, like those of Singapore, have gradually become merged in the European population, have in many cases become British subjects, and are practically regarded as Britishers; (2) very little is known, whether at home or in Hongkong and whether by the Press or by the man in the street, about the Armenians and their tragic history. Most of us are aware that they are mentioned in Scripture history, and some have lingering though faint memories of having read in their school books of a kingdom of Armenia whose people had been bullied successively by Greeks, Romans, Parthians and Turks. Apart from that, our information on the subject is confined to modern newspaper history—let us say the period from 1889 when the Turks were attacked by the Home, French and American Press for their treatment of the Armenians, down to today. After their centuries of persecution and misery due—as we pointed out on Monday—in the main, to the fact that they clung so obstinately to the Christian Faith, we most earnestly hope that their liberation is, as our correspondent remarks, at hand. It is well known that the Allies are as much in favour of the preservation of the independence of small nations as the Kaiser and his familiars are opposed thereto; and the Armenians will get no more than their rights if the Entente should, when settling day comes, insist on their being given their own territory and their own laws.

Another Forthcoming Concert.

From advertisement columns it will be seen that a third promenade concert is to take place in the Botanical Gardens on Saturday night. If Hongkong did not want these things, Hongkong would not patronize them. But it has patronized the two concerts that have already taken place, to quite a startling degree, and will, we are convinced, continue to put in an appearance as long as such festivities are carried on. By some magic means the lever has been applied in the right place, and the Police Reserve concerts have "fetched" Hongkong. Will other organisations take example? As we have said scores of times, Hongkong is really available for outdoor functions for nine months out of the year and there are days and nights even in January and February when such are easily possible. Can we not go from strength to strength? A year or two of continued open-air distractions would prepare Hongkong to demand a carnival like that held at Manila, a regatta on the principle of those at home (or at Tsingtau when it was German property), and even a few open spaces where people can sit and drink in comfort. Indeed it is not inconceivable that future generations of Hongkongites may find our filthy, malodorous old Praya converted into a Christian promenade with any number of cafes in the background.

Earl Roberts.

Had Earl Roberts lived till tomorrow he would have been eighty-three years old. The dead hero is very much in the public mind at the moment—partly because he died within the sound of some of the very guns that have brought such an amazing victory to the Allies during the past few days, and partly on account of the talk of the past couple of months on the subject of conscription. It is so easy to be wise after events have happened; so easy to say that Earl Roberts was right in his constant suspicion of Germany. But why—the relatives of our soldiers and sailors who have fallen during this war may well ask—did we not take more notice of his solemn warnings? Need we have gone to war at all if we had armed ourselves sufficiently to be able to order Germany, as Disraeli would have ordered her, to stop her ship-building and her gathering of war material?

DAY BY DAY.

THIS IS THE SAME WITH COMMON NATURES. USE 'EM KINDLY, THEY REBEL. BUT BE ROUGH AS NUTMEG GRATERS, AND THE ROGUES OBEY YOU WELL.—ASTON HILL.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 76; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; sunshine.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 314 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 314 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Anhui to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Liangchow October 1.
Canadian and U. K. Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yokohama Maru to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Ohenan to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Hongkong Banks. — \$235, sales.
Douglas's — \$28, buyers.
Canton Insurance. — \$427, buyers.

Indo { Combd. \$152 x 9 %
div. b.
China { Deferred 90 h.
Preferred 60 h.
Hongkong and K. W. and G. Co. Ltd. — \$79, buyers.
Kung Yik. — Tls. 152, sellers.
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai. — Tls. 93, buyers x div.
Green Islands. — \$9.90, buyers.
Langkats. — Tls. 37, sales.
China Sugars. — \$130, buyers.
Electrics. — \$441, nom.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 11/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary

To-morrow is the 83rd anniversary of the birth of the late Earl Roberts.

Door Mat Thief at Work.

Mr. Robinson, of 8 Austin Avenue, Kowloon has complained to the Police of the theft from his front door of a coir mat valued at \$2.

St. Enoch in Collision.

The master of the Government dredger St. Enoch has reported to the Police that on September 28, while steaming past the Yau-mut Typhoon Refuge, the steam launch Tung On collided with his vessel and damaged her.

The Police and Mendicants.

We have been informed that the Police, during the last six months have arrested 186 mendicants in the Central Police District alone. Of these eighteen were brought before the bench and sent to gaol, the rest being sent back to Canton.

Alleged Theft of Jewels.

Inspector Gordon charged a Japanese named Yakichi Noe with the theft of two hundred precious stones, the property of his employer, Mr. B. R. Doray, the goods being worth about \$350. The defendant, who was arrested by L. S. MacWalter carrying on business in the old Post Office Building as a jeweller, was remanded.

Magistrate's Recognition.

This morning at the Police Court a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the theft of nine fowls from the Sanitary Board stables at Wan-chai. The magistrate though he recognized the defendant as having been brought before him on another occasion, and though the defendant denied the suggestion, he was put back for enquiries.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' POSITION.

Enemy Losses.

Next to the wonderful triumph achieved by the Allies during the week-end, the fact which stands out most strongly is the loss in men and material inflicted on the Germans. If the number of prisoners captured during the two days reach twenty thousand, the total German casualties for the same time can hardly be less than a hundred thousand, and may conceivably be even greater than that. At the end of the first year of war the casualties sustained by all countries (not including Serbia and Italy) were estimated at 14,398,000 of which number, 2,630,000 were prisoners—which makes the prisoners to the entire number of casualties roughly as one to five. Taking the countries separately, we find that the French have seven times as many total casualties as prisoners taken, the British five, the Belgians seven, the Russians five, the Germans eight, the Austrians five, and the Turks four—according to which the five to one in the present instance should not be a wildly unfair reckoning.

The Moral Effect on the Germans.

The Western Allies are not going to be fortunate enough to make such a haul every two or three days; nor is the haul itself—even if a hundred thousand be the figure—so regarded as anything like a knock-down blow to an army that, in that neighbourhood, has still a good deal more than a million and a half men left. But fortunately there is moral effect to be considered. The Germans have no intention of fighting on until that million and a half are killed, wounded or prisoners. It is only temporarily that they will be able to conceal from the general public the extent of their losses, and, as the news spreads among the civil and military populations, the anxiety for peace must gradually grow into a demand for a general surrender.

Russia's Continued Success.

It is hard to refrain from waxing almost too jubilant when one remembers that a not dissimilar success is falling to the Russian arms away on the Eastern front. The Petrograd estimate of the German strength on this line is 260,000. What the Austrians have must be guess work, but, with Serbia and Italy to keep at bay, their strength here cannot be so very enormous; and Russia, as has been known all along, is well able to laugh at what any other Power would term large numbers. As in the West, the effort given to our ally by her recent triumphs is incalculable; and, if she could win, or at least hold her own end up, while everything seemed against her, what can she not accomplish now that she sees her enemy staggered and inclined to take to a general flight? Various details go to show that already the trapping and "leading on" plan, of which we spoke some time ago, is more than answering the Russians' purpose. And what is an Austro-German army—many of whose units come from temperate and even warm regions—going to do in the neighbourhood of, say, Dvinsk or Jacobstadt when the frost and snow put in an appearance?

The Balkans and the Dardanelles.

News from Gallipoli, Bulgaria and Greece still leaves us practically where we were before in point of real information. The most interesting feature of the Dardanelles situation is the activity of the aircraft down there. The Germans have made a poor enough show throughout the war in air fighting, and we can hardly conceive that the Turks are going to be of much service to them in this direction. Meanwhile Bulgaria "keeps on doing nothing"—contenting herself with repeated assurances that she means no harm. We wonder if the *Daily Chronicle's* Athens correspondent is correctly informed as to the offer of the Allies to Greece. It is a new departure for the Allies to advertise their readiness to give financial assistance to that country.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of September 28, 1917.

Japanese Casualties Only Fifteen. An official statement issued in Tokyo states that the casualties in the land fighting on the outskirts of Tsingtau (previously reported as totalling 312) were three killed and twelve wounded. The previous figures were mutilated.

Germans Hemmed In. The Japanese hemmed the enemy within five miles of Tsingtau in the battle yesterday. German warships bombarded the Japanese Right Wing until aeroplanes created a diversion.

Another British Success in Africa. Our naval forces in West Africa have secured the unconditional surrender of Daala (Duala), the capital of the Cameroons, and Bonaberi has surrendered to an Anglo-French Force.

A Lull. There is no change in the general situation. There is a comparative calm along part of the front; nevertheless, at certain points, notably between the Aisne and Argonne, the enemy made violent attacks, which have been repulsed.

Unsuccessful German Attacks.

From the night of Sept. 26 until the night of the following day, the whole front of the German line was incessantly attacked with extraordinary violence day and night, evidently trying to break the lines of the Allies, with a uniformity denoting instructions from the High Commander, to find a solution to the battle. Not only did they not succeed, but we took a flag, some cannon and numerous prisoners. The morale of the troops, despite the fatigue of an uninterrupted struggle, is excellent. The commanders even have difficulty in restraining the desire of the men to come to grips with an enemy which is sheltered in defensive positions.

Belgians Re-occupy Alost.

The Belgians made a sortie out of Antwerp on Saturday in the direction of Enghien, drove back a strong force of Germans after a sharp fight and occupied Alost. It is reported that Mons is on fire.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hooby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

September 1	...	Tons	211
" 2	...	"	214
" 3	...	"	203
" 4	...	"	208
" 5	...	"	195
" 6	...	"	203
" 7	...	"	201
" 8	...	"	199
" 9	...	"	219
" 10	...	"	214
" 11	...	"	215
" 12	...	"	208
" 13	...	"	207
" 14	...	"	200
" 15	...	"	215
" 16	...	"	228
" 17	...	"	205
" 18	...	"	204
" 19	...	"	201
" 20	...	"	211
" 21	...	"	202
" 22	...	"	209
" 23	...	"	209
" 24	...	"	197
" 25	...	"	171
" 26	...	"	171
" 27	...	"	191
" 28	...	"	185
Total to 28th inst.			5696
Daily average			203.43

How They are Employed in Russia.

Petrograd August 11.—Statistics have been issued showing that in the middle of July 39,170 prisoners of war were being employed by the Ministry of Roads and Communications; 142,170 prisoners, of whom 108,232 were employed on agricultural works were serving under the Ministry of the Interior and 27,087 under the Ministry of Commerce. More than a large number are employed in building barracks and quarters for prisoners.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

An Appeal for Funds.

The telegram printed below has been received by H.E. The Governor from Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society.

It is proposed to hold an open-air concert and fete in the Public Gardens on the night of the 21st of October in aid of the funds. Particulars will be advertised later.

In the meantime subscriptions are invited by His Excellency towards the funds of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Any sum however small will be gratefully accepted and may be sent to Mr. N. J. Stubb at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

[Telegram.]

I beg to inform you that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John in view of the growing demands upon their resources both in France and the near East have decided to make an appeal throughout the Empire by street and other collections upon "Our Day" which has been fixed for the 21st October. The money received from this appeal will be devoted entirely to relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and sailors from home and overseas at the various seats of war. From all parts of the King's dominions we have already received generous assistance in our work but with the increase of British and Overseas Forces at the front there is a corresponding increase in our expenditure and we shall be truly grateful to you if you will help us by organising an appeal sending the proceeds to us for the objects which I have named. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly convey the foregoing to your Government. Their Majesties the King and Queen and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra are giving us their gracious patronage and I trust that you will also be able to see your way to help us.

LANSDOWNE
President, British Red Cross Society,
83, Pall Mall, London.

THE COTTON DECISION.

Calm Reception in the United States.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Such comment as there is on the declaration of cotton as contraband is, on the whole, satisfactory. It is recognised as a thing that Washington will probably protest on the ground of inconsistency, if for no other reason, and that in the South and other interested quarters there is bound to be agitation manipulated by people like Mr. Hearst and Senator Hoke Smith.

But even commentators as critical of our contraband procedure as the *New York World* recognise that we have strong ethical, military, and legal justification. Nor is much positive inconvenience anticipated as the result of our policy.

The *New York Sun* publishes a summary of the opinions of various important Southern organs—opinions which, if not comprehensive, are at any rate satisfactorily significant. Discussing this summary, the *Sun* says:

The editorial comments of the newspapers published in the cotton centres of the South have shown no apparent resentment at the action of Great Britain in making cotton absolute contraband. It is pointed out that the step has long been expected, and the South is prepared to meet the situation, believing that the staple will command a reasonable price in view of the smaller crop.

American Author's Advice to Young Countrymen.

New York, Aug. 11.—Mr. John J. Chapman, the well-known author, whose son is fighting with the French flag, has issued a letter from Europe advising the young Americans who are fighting in the Allied Armies as follows: "He said: 'It was not for the British that the Germans would be so comfortable in their island retreats.'"

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

THE DARDANELLES.

September 27, 9.50 p.m.
The Press Bureau has issued a statement on the recent operations in Gallipoli which have been mainly confined to aircraft attacks, artillery bombardments and some mining. Once a heavy Turkish artillery fire on the Sarva-Anzac front appeared to be the prelude to a general attack, but an attack with only a small force on the Salva right centre followed, and the enemy was easily dispersed by rifle fire. The same thing happened twice subsequently. More than once, aeroplanes attacked our aircraft base, but the bombs dropped did no damage. Our aeroplanes, replied by bombing and blotting out a hangar and damaging shipping at Bargas. On the night of the 24th the Turks loosed watchdogs against French patrols. The dogs were all killed.

ESPIONAGE IN THE CAUCASUS.

September 27, 9.40 p.m.
A message from Teheran says that on the 13th inst. the Russians arrested Towfik Bey, the Turkish Consul-General at Rebat, on account of his machinations in the region where Russian troops are moving, and his efforts to organise espionage in the Caucasus.

ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCE COMMISSION.

September 28, 2.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports that the Earl of Reading and three other Anglo-French Commissioners are going to Chicago to discuss with the Western bankers and financiers the loan terms tentatively agreed upon with the Eastern bankers and financiers,—thus emphasising the national character of the loan.

(Continued on page 10.)

CHANGES IN WARSAW.

After the German Occupation.

A remarkable story of the German entry into Warsaw is contributed to the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Berliner Morgenpost* by a "highly placed officer." It confirms in every particular the reports of the completeness with which the Russians removed everything that would be of the slightest use to the enemy, and, despite some naive nonsense about "black-eyed beauties" and "Cossacks," provides a telling word picture of the conditions in the city immediately after its evacuation.

Even while fighting was proceeding in the streets the inhabitants sipped their coffee stoically at the cafes only a few houses away from the barricades.

The officer writes:
"Quickly our car runs along the road of the Russian retreat towards Warsaw. Scorched fields, burned farms, and villages fly past on both sides of the road. Wrecks of carts, soldiers' coats, cartridge cases, here and there boots, and bread carts, also many fresh graves mark the road along which the Russian army went for its regrouping. Felled trees placed across the road as obstacles have to be removed by our men. German soldiers are standing on the green walls of the forts, in which there was fighting this morning. Then come the walls of the town and fortress itself—earthen walls with antiquated defence works.

German "Chivalry."
"In the suburbs there seems no end to the long streams of refugees coming out by the same roads along which the German troops are marching into the town. Along the high sides of the road thousands of people are standing watching the entrance of the German troops. Then we go through the old gate into old Warsaw itself. All the windows and balconies of the high palace-like houses are occupied. Friendly glances and waving handkerchiefs give expression to the joy of the people at being free from Russian domination. It is as if hitherto a heavy load had lain upon the town, probably the anxiety of the last few days as to what scene would now be played in the world's history, and what would happen when the Russians withdrew.

Anxiety has not yet disappeared, but the people are breathing again now that there are in the town German soldiers accustomed to order and discipline and commanded by German officers who, notwithstanding all experience of war, have not lost their sense of justice and chivalry.

Everywhere where one turns one sees bright faces, and roses are thrown by black-eyed beauties.

"Fine rain does not keep the beauties of Warsaw indoors. They have come out to watch this historic event and to breathe again after the suppression of the last few days without having to fear a Cossack binding them on his horse and carrying them off in the direction of Siberia.

Cafes Crowded.
"The cafes are crowded with brightly dressed people. Nearly all the shops are open, picture postcards with views of the city are finding a lively sale.

"Suddenly we come to a plain completely empty of people. The only noise here is the 'zipping' of bullets and explosions from the other side of the river. Fighting is still going on. On this side are Germans, on the other Russians. On the other side are trenches, and on this our men are lying behind street barricades and corners of houses and firing across the river. The Russians return a lively fire. Machine guns rattle from both sides. Now and then comes a big gun greeting from the guns. Here is all the activity of a big town and scarcely a hundred yards away a struggle for life and death.

"It is an extraordinary scene. There in front of us the Russian positions on the opposite bank are clearly visible with the naked eye. Guns roar and shells crash into the walls. We turn round and have in front of us the life of a big city. At yonder corner is a big cafe. Men and women are sipping their coffee as if it were peace, many of them reading newspapers, and a few houses away death is seeking its prey. On a balcony is a lady with a highly painted face and a fashionable dress, with a book in her heavily jewelled hand. Now and then she casts a glance at the fighting on the other side of the Vistula. We can scarcely tear ourselves away from this spot.

Complete Clearance.
"Thick smoke rises on the other side of the river, where the Russians are continuing their work of destruction. The public buildings are all empty. All the furniture, even to the spittoons, have gone. Empty rooms are everywhere. Means of communication have been carried away. Telephone and telegraph apparatus of all kinds is gone. Everywhere, even in private houses, there is a gaping emptiness. The Russians felt they would have to give up this fortress perhaps for ever.

"Evening comes, lights appear, and the various occupations of the city are continued as usual. We leave the town with difficulty, forcing our way through columns of men and road trains. Still long streams of refugees continue to flow away from Warsaw. We still hear the rattle of machine guns and now and then the fire of a big field gun. The air becomes clearer, no longer the smell of burning is perceived. We breathe again, and repeat to ourselves, 'Warsaw, the impregnable, has fallen.'

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Patrols (Central)
Thursday, September 30:
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Company and 8.50 p.m.—for each shift. Crown-Sergeant McEwen will visit.

Friday, October 1:
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. from No. 2 Company and 8.50 p.m.—for each shift. Inspector Taylor will visit.

Saturday, October 2:
5.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P. Cs. from No. 3 Company and 8.50 p.m.—for each shift.

Patrols (Eastern)
Thursday, September 30:
5.50 p.m. P. Cs. O. Arculli and Noor.

5.50 p.m. P. Cs. Ismail and Moosdeen, Sergt. Arculli will visit.

Patrols (Water Police).
Thursday, September 30th:
5.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Bozario (S) Roza (S) Sergeant Figueiredo (P).

8.50 p.m.—P. Cs. F. Hobbs (S) W. Hobbs (S) Banjo (P).

Friday, October 1:
5.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Wilks (S) Henderson (S) Gaskell (P).

8.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Kin (S) Maxwell (S).

Saturday, October 2:
5.50 p.m.—P. Cs. J. Yvanovich (S) V. Yvanovich (S).

8.50 p.m.—P. Cs. Mehr Dean (S) Juman Khan (S).

"Duty Reminders" Book.
Patrol men are reminded that they have been ordered to carry this Book on duty and to produce same when requested.

Police Court Cases.
All Police Court cases must be left in the hands of the Officer on duty in the Charge Room. Inspectors and Sergeants must not take the conduct of Police Reserve cases without the authority of the Hon. C. S. P.

Promenade Concert.
The third Promenade Concert will be held on Saturday, October 2.

The parade ordered for the Band and No. 2 Company on Friday, October 1, is hereby cancelled.

Police Reserve Orchestra.
Thursday, September 30th—Orchestra Practice, 6 p.m.

Friday, October 1st—Orchestra Practice, 6 p.m.

THE SPECIAL POLICE.

Last evening a fight occurred between two Chinese at 258, Hollywood Road. One of the combatants, who was armed with a chopper, inflicted a nasty wound on the other's head. Special Constable Pan Wei, No. 81, heard a police whistle being blown and at once went to the scene. He found the man with the chopper crouching in the shop and asked him to give up the chopper. The man refused and the constable threatened he would shoot if he did not, whereupon his request was complied with. After a little trouble the man was taken into custody and when tried before Mr. Lindell this morning, was sent to prison for four weeks with four hours' stocks.

THE "TIDE WAS STRONG."

Junkmasters Ignore National Officer's Orders.

Before Commander C.W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Lieut. H. J. Higgins R.N.R., charged two junkmasters with unlawfully failing to proceed to the examination anchorage for junks, previous to entering the Harbour on the 26th inst. Witness stated that he was on duty at Lyman Pass on date mentioned, and called upon the defendants to sail into Sai Wan to be examined, but they proceeded through the pass without taking any notice, and sailed on until fired upon by the forts—when they stopped. Defendants pleaded that the tide was strong. His Worship fined them \$25 each.

fuges continue to flow away from Warsaw. We still hear the rattle of machine guns and now and then the fire of a big field gun. The air becomes clearer, no longer the smell of burning is perceived. We breathe again, and repeat to ourselves, 'Warsaw, the impregnable, has fallen.'

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

A CHIVALROUS KING.

How a Young Lady Traced her Soldier-Lover.

The Barcelona daily *Las Noticias* tells a story of the romantic activities of King Alfonso of Spain since the war began. As everybody has read, a young French lady whose fiancé is a prisoner, tired of sending love letters to Vienna and Berlin without receiving any response, either from the Imperial Government offices or her lover, conceived a happy idea. She asked the aid of the King of Spain, in a letter full of poetic feeling. The contents read approximately as follows:

Sire,—A desolate lady asks your protection. Spain is the land of chivalry, and your Majesty is the greatest Hidalgo of Castile, who I feel certain will hear me; And after this she told of her unsuccessful steps to trace her fiancé.

Evidently, she continued, love has no argument in Germany nor reason in Austria, but surely it would have before the kindness of a King married for love to one of the handmaids of the world's Princesses.

King Alfonso mentioned the affair to the foreign Ambassadors, and within a fortnight was able to inform her that her future husband was made prisoner at Ypres, and was safe and well, interned in a camp near Leipzig, where she could in future address her letters.

DO YOU SUFFER WITH RHEUMATISM?

Has this terrible, nerve-racking, painful ailment fastened itself upon you? Don't lose hope. Here's success for you. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has cured thousands of inveterate chronic cases of Rheumatism—among them hundreds of cases that were pronounced hopeless by doctors. Through this wonderful remedy sufferers have abandoned their crutches, and are today cured after years of intense suffering.

Here's a case in point. Mr. W. Elger, of Alwatton, Peterborough, among other things writes: "I always had the best medical treatment, but was never able to obtain immediate or permanent relief until I tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The result was simply marvellous. It eased the pain almost immediately and has done for me what all other remedies failed to do."

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

Will hold their third
PROMENADE CONCERT
in the
BOTANICAL GARDENS

on
SATURDAY, October 2nd, 1915,
at 8.00 p.m.

Entrance at Main Gate, and
Albany Gate at 8.30 p.m.

Miss CAMILLE de CASTRO
(Soprano).

Mr. A. J. ENGLAND
(Bass).

Mr. E. E. de W. ABNEY
(Tenor).

Orchestra of the Hongkong
Police Reserve.

Band of the 74th Punjab.
Accompanist—P. C. GEORGE GRIMBLE.
Admission—20 cents.
Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY,
the 4th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Quantity of Ladies' Dress Material

comprising—
Plain and Striped Alpaca, Coloured Voile, Serge, Woolens, etc.

Gent's Suit Lengths, White and Zephyr Shirts, Brown and Black Boots.

On view from Saturday, the 2nd October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 4th October, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Lace and Insertion.

On view from Saturday, the 2nd October, 1915.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
the 6th October, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9 Humphreys Building (Top Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (Full Particulars from Catalogue)

On view from Tuesday, the 5th October.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS

THE Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 5th October at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 5th Oct. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1915.

Summit

DRESS SHIRTS.

There is no force that can withstand a "Summit" Shirt attack. Being invulnerable it conquers everywhere. Possessed of a staying power that wears out all opponents, it will show a better "Front" after a hard mauling, after a day's active service, or an after dinner campaign than any of them.

WE STOCK THEM IN STIFF AND PLEATED FRONTS AND ALL SIZES FROM 14 TO 17½ INCHES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 345.

THE LATEST AND BEST

DRESS SUITINGS

EXCLUSIVE STYLE, FIT AND FINISH.

Prices Always Moderate For
THE BEST.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

SPECIAL SALE

IN GO D POCKET WATCHES

Accurate Timekeepers!

Absolute Bargains!

Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

COLUMBIA



RECORDS.

2472

THE KILTIES KOURSHIP

THREE BLIND MICE

Band H.M.

Scots Guards

FAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF MARCHES, STRATHPEYS, REELS ETC.

by
Pipe-Major Forsyth (The King's Piper)
and
Pipe-Major Ross (H. M. Scots Guards)

CALL OR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE DISTILLERS CO.'S

DRY AND OLD TOM

LONDON GINS



UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: MANILA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Muttra," tons 4,644, Capt. Holman, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 6th October.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 25th October.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,357, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang & Calcutta on the 12th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

THURSDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Homan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 489 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kikano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000	THURS, 7th Oct. at noon. THURS, 21st Oct. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Aakawa T. 12,500	THURS, 30th Sept. at noon. TUES, 19th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,000 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500	FRI, 15th Oct. at 4 p.m. TUES, 16th Nov. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawachima T. 12,500	MONDAY, 4th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 8th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 12,500 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500 Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 8th Oct. FRI, 15th Oct. at 10 a.m. WED, 6th Oct. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 360.
" " Return " 605.	" " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " " " 1st Return £37.10/—	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72.	" " 1st Return £73.16/—
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150.	To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" " 2nd " \$ 90.	" " 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan.....	30th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG Sungkiang.....	1st Oct. at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui.....	3rd Oct. at daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean.....	5th Oct. at 4 p.m.	
WWEI, O'FOO & T'SIN.....	Kueichow.....	4th Oct. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, midships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Vingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 29th September, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang JAVA	...	29th Sept.	SHAI	5th Oct.
Tjisondark JAPAN	...	3rd Oct.	JAVA	6th Oct.
Tjibodax JAVA	...	5th Oct.	JAPAN	13th Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 12th Oct., at noon.
Persia	9,000 - 17 knots	Wednesday, 3rd Nov.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£50. " " £95.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £38.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,900 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	—	2nd Oct. 11 a.m.
Empire	—	17th Oct. "
Eastern	8th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenharn	29th Oct.	22nd Nov. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI, 1st Oct. at 12 noon.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES, 5th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Hai-ching	J. S. Thomson	FRI, 8th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOU BOOK

San Francisco Mail Line.

Mr. J. A. Spraul, manager of the Oceanic S.S. Company, who returned to Sydney on August 24, by the American mail steamer Sonoma from San Francisco, states that the directors of the company are considering the question of improving the service to Australia by making it a three-weekly one. In this connection it is proposed to add a third steamer to maintain the service. This boat will be the Sierra, which during the past three years has been running occasionally between San Francisco and Honolulu. "It would mean," said Mr. Spraul, "that just now the policy of the American Government is inclined to be more liberal than the ethics of the Democratic party have allowed it to be in the past." This was probably due, he said, to the fact that America was awakening to the necessity for a much larger mercantile marine.

The Trans-Pacific Shipping Trade.

The *Nagasaki Press* reproduces from a local journal a statement concerning the intentions of the Atlantic Transport Co., which has just purchased the Trans-Pacific liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. It is only right, however, to say that a chief engineer of a Pacific Mail liner is quoted as the source of the report. According to this authority, the company will purchase the White Star liners Cedric and Celtic, each rather more than 20,000 tons gross register, and employ them with the Mongolia and Manchuria in a Trans-Pacific service, connecting with the New York San Francisco service, via the Panama Canal, which is to be carried on with the Korea and Siberia. The Company will also inaugurate a service between London and Hongkong and thereby maintain an around the world service.

Great Britain's Coal Exports.

A series of tables giving details as to shipments of coal abroad, coastwise, and as bunker from each port in the United Kingdom for each quarter of the years 1913 and 1914, which has been issued by the London Board of Trade, shows that the total quantity of coal exported from United Kingdom ports to all foreign countries and British colonies during the latter year was 69,039,880 tons, figures which are considerably lower than those for 1913—73,400,118 tons. The amounts so exported during the various quarters also show a remarkable diminution, being as follows: First quarter, 17,439,389 tons; second quarter, 17,156,569 tons; third quarter, 16,629,411 tons; fourth quarter, 10,923,531 tons. The total quantity of bunker coal shipped from the ports of the United Kingdom for the use of ships on foreign voyages for 1914 was 18,555,616 tons, as against 21,031,550 tons during the preceding year. This amount is composed as follows: First quarter, 5,035,447 tons; second quarter, 5,146,709 tons; third quarter, 4,899,843 tons; last quarter, 3,553,617 tons. The grand total amount of coal shipped coastwise as cargo from the same port during 1914 was 18,369,880 tons, which compares with the 20,450,917 tons so shipped in 1913. A similar progressive decrease in the quarterly figures is apparent in these shipments, the respective amounts being: First quarter, 5,107,128 tons; second quarter, 4,923,274 tons; third quarter, 4,489,801 tons; fourth quarter, 3,899,687 tons. The quantity of bunker coal shipped at the United Kingdom ports for ships use on coastwise voyages shows a certain fluctuation, but no progressive decline as the year 1914 advanced. The total for that year was 2,391,910 tons, as against 2,402,392 tons in 1913. The figures for the four quarters of 1914 are as follows: First quarter, 612,933 tons; second quarter, 579,840 tons; third quarter, 648,032 tons; fourth quarter, 550,827 tons.

Captain, Fresh Food or Stewed Food, Haddock, Kippers, &c. ALE LAMDAK, CAPT.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Thurs., 30th Sept. at d'light
AMOI, S'pore & S'pays	Fausang	Fri., 1st Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at d'light
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Outta	Yatsing	Sat., 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Outta	Fooksang	Wed., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 9th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datt, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Merionethshire	Beginning of Oct.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates. For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

For Freight etc, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Sailing 26th May, 1915

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Merahire	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	2, Oct.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.
London & Glasgow	C. of Hankow	B. L. L.	8, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	16, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.O. & S'le via K'lung & Co.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, Oct.
Via, & T'ma via K'lung, S'hai & Co.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Ports via Japan	Inverio	B. L. L.	10, Nov.
San Francisco	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	13, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Oct.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakasa M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	2, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakasa M.	N. Y. K.	2, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Olat	M. M.	4, Oct.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	5, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	5, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	5, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Muttra	D. S. Co.	6, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, Malacca & C'bo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	8, Oct.
Shanghai	Novara	P. & O.	9, Oct.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	12, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	16, Oct.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 10, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd Sept., 1915.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION COY.)

The s.s. "VAN SPILBERGEN."

3,000 Tons, Capt. R. de Weerd, will be despatched for Swatow, Belawan Deli (Medan) and Singapore on the 2nd October.

This steamer has excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE.
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.
The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Coronal via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Colima, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. WALTON HALL arrived at New York on the 7th September.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Yokohama on the 21st Sept. at 2 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. MUTTRA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 25th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 2nd October.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Telrasia, Br. s.s. 4,823, D. Robinson, 15th inst.—Singapore, 19th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,530, Midgley, 18th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Rice & Gen.—Ordo.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,614, Perkins, 19th inst.—Holl, 15th inst. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,041 inst.—Shanghai, 17th inst. Gen.—N.Y. K.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Marnara, 21st inst.—Haiphong, 18th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,286, J. Pottinger, 28th inst.—Bangkok, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Fhu-yen, Fr. s.s. 1,296, Ribault, 24th Sept.—Bangkok, 20th Sept. Gen.—al—Bradley.

Fookfing, Br. s.s. 1,432, J. M. Hay, 24th Sept.—Bangkok, 14th Sept. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Shenku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,123, T. Obuda, 24th inst.—Java, 11th inst. Gen.—J.O.J. L.

Hongkong, Br. s.s. 289, A. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Holl, 24th Sept. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, O. Corneliusson, 26th inst.—Swatow, 25th inst. Gen.—O. S. & Co.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 997, D. W. Ritchie, 25th inst.—Holl, 22nd inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tamon Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,323, Y. Fujita, 27th Sept.—Moka, 22nd Sept. Co.—H.B.E.

Tungshan, Br. s.s. 2,595, J. W. Muir, 25th Sept.—Chinwangtao, Coal—D. & Co.

Anyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,998, G. C. Yamamoto, 28th Sept. Coal—Y. & Co.

Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 5,955, S. W. Boland, 28th Sept.—Singapore, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,128, W. Mearney, 17th inst.—Manila, 24th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Luxon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,663, T. Migata, 27th Sept.—Moji, 22nd Sept. Gen.—O.S.K.

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Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	53
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	48.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

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Hongkong, 29th Sept. 1915.

General Agents.

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Captain R. L. Morton,

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THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3, Queen's Building,
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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK	DEPTH OF DOCK AT HEAD	DEPTH OF DOCK AT TAIL	DEPTH OF DOCK AT HEAD	DEPTH OF DOCK AT TAIL
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
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No. 31 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
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No. 36 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 37 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 38 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 39 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 40 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"
No. 41 Dock, Kowloon	200	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	12' 6"	

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GENERAL MARCHAND WOUNDED.

September 28, 6.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that General Marchand of Fashoda has been seriously wounded in the spine, in the big battle.

[General Marchand, who was on the retired list when war broke out, is fifty-two years of age, and has achieved considerable fame as an African explorer. He entered the army in 1883 and figured largely in the Fashoda incident in 1898. He married, in 1910, Mlle. de St. Romain, daughter of Countess Slidell. He is a commander of the Legion of Honour.]

TSAR TELEGRAPHS HIS CONGRATULATIONS.

September 28, 6.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Tsar has telegraphed his congratulations on the great success in the West.

THE MACFARLANE MURDER TRIAL.

Cross-Examination and Verdict.

Sentence of Death.

The Macfarlane murder case concluded at H. M. Supreme Court on Friday September 24, when the prisoner, John Macfarlane, a senior warder at the Municipal Gaol, was found guilty of the murder of his wife. The Court was again crowded. The morning was occupied, principally by Counsel in their speeches to the jury and his Lordship's summing up, and the jury were absent for close upon three quarters of an hour. The prisoner had nothing to say immediately preceding the death sentence.

The proceedings were before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge, and a jury consisting of Messrs. E. M. Kirkwood, W. Armstrong, H. H. Lennor, J. O. Dyer, P. T. Heath, R. B. Hurry, F. O. Banham, E. Nokes, A. D. Bell, W. H. Rodger, A. Lester and J. B. Jolly.

Mr. E. N. Macleod (Acting Crown Advocate) and Mr. K. E. Newman (Legal Adviser to the Police) appeared for the prosecution, the accused being represented by Mr. Francis Ellis.

Following his examination-in-chief the previous day, the accused was cross-examined by Mr. Macleod. The first question related to the drinks he took at the Palace Gardens on August 18. Each drink he had, he said, consisted of three "fingers" of whisky, an amount which he sometimes took. He remembered seeing Mr. Noble in the Gardens, and he also remembered several of the incidents mentioned by him.

Mr. Macleod's Address to the Jury.

Mr. Macleod, in addressing the jury, said the points on which they had to be satisfied before giving a verdict of guilty were that the woman was killed on that day in that particular house by the prisoner. As to that, counsel did not propose to take any more time, because it appeared abundantly clear. Secondly, they must be satisfied that the accused killed her intentionally. As to that, the jury would remember that he explained to them that the law presumed that a man intended the natural consequences of his acts, and that, therefore, if there was no further evidence beyond the mere evidence of the killing and there was no other explanation offered, then in law he was taken to be responsible for what he did, and he was taken to have intended those consequences.

that was to say, the jury would find him guilty of murder. That presumption of law might be removed if the jury could be satisfied that he was incapable of forming the intention.

His Lordship—in which case the verdict would be manslaughter. Mr. Macleod continued that in that story the only explanation and the only circumstances which would go to show the lack of the intention to do harm was the statement that the man was drunk. There was no doubt about it that the accused was drunk to some extent. The law on the subject was that in order to remove the presumption, and in order to say that the accused had not the intention, the jury must be satisfied that the accused was so drunk that he did not know, that he could not know, that what he did was dangerous. A man must be very drunk indeed who was incapable of knowing that he was doing a dangerous thing when he shot at somebody with a gun.

The Prisoner's Story.

The story of the prisoner was a very strange one, and it was the kind of story which it was the jury's duty to consider very carefully before accepting it. It was not an absolutely impossible story, but it was a story which any man might tell with regard to any crime, and also that it was a very easy story. The cross-examination of a man who was being tried for murder was a very unsatisfactory affair. Many a witness failed in the witness-box to do himself justice, and when a man was being tried on a charge like the present one the probability was that he would do himself less justice in the box than he would on any other occasion. He did not urge upon the jury the demeanour of the prisoner while giving evidence, but they were entitled to take that demeanour into consideration. He did ask, however, that they take into consideration the substance of what he said and the meaning of the story he had told them. The failure to remember a thing afterwards was a very different thing from a man's knowledge and consciousness or lack of consciousness at the time. The story which the prisoner had told, taking it at its highest in his favour, and assuming the whole of it to be true, did not help the jury one bit. They were no nearer the state of his mind when he shot the woman, with the exception that if he had so completely forgotten as he said he had then he really must have been considerably drunk. Forgetfulness was not a matter of technicality, not a matter on which expert evidence

was necessary. It was a matter of common knowledge that when a man drank after a certain point it affected his memory, and probably the next day he would not remember things said and done by him when in that intoxicated condition. In ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case, that kind of thing generally occurred over matters of trivial nature. There was a great difference between a man insulting one of his best friends, for example, and then remembering nothing about it, and of getting very drunk and shooting somebody and not being able to recall anything about the shooting. It was not impossible that he should be so drunk that he could not remember the thing afterwards. But if it was possible, and if it was a fact in that case, it did not alter the fact that at the time he shot the woman he might have been perfectly conscious of what he was doing.

Mr. Ellis's Speech for the Defence. Mr. Ellis then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said it was hard, sometimes, to explain what appeared to be a series of contradictions and a series of improbabilities, but the jury had had the benefit of the prisoner's statement in the box. He had given it under a great responsibility, viz., that of explaining to them what was the reason, or if there was any reason he could give with regard to the taking of the life of his wife. It was for the jury to say whether they believed that story. The statements made by the prisoner to his wife on former occasions were, as his friend had said, brutal and unkind. They were brutal because they were made at a time when the prisoner was not nearly responsible for what he was saying. The accused had testified to the fact that he had been in serious employment in Shanghai for a period of nearly seven years, and they had also heard the evidence of Mackenzie who had seen no evidence of the state of mind as had been testified to by some of the evidence.

The Judge's Summing Up.

His Lordship summed up at length. He said in a case of murder it was the duty of the Crown to place before them all the facts, and from those facts for the jury to come to a conclusion, not only as to what happened but as to what was the mental state of the prisoner. In the present case they had, perhaps, the most difficult set of circumstances which they could have, viz., the inquiry as to what was the extent of the temporary state of mental aberration. There was no doubt that the prisoner was drunk. When a man was drunk his faculties were not entirely under his control, and that was, of course, the least state of mental aberration which might result from taking too much alcohol. The last state was one in which absolute physical incapacity supervened, but before that there was probably a state in which responsibility for his actions had been arrived at, and the question was whether that state had been reached by the prisoner when he did an act which caused the crime for which he was charged. The exact condition of a man under the influence of drink, when that state of intoxication had been reached as reducing the crime from murder to manslaughter had been the ground for many decisions, and his Lordship quoted the latest case tried in the highest Court dealing with criminal matters in England. The words he wished to draw their attention to were: "The question arises as to whether a man can show that he did not intend the full consequences of his acts by showing that he was drunk. He can do so by showing his mind to have been so affected by the drink he had taken that he was incapable of knowing that what he was doing was dan-

SHANGHAI COTTON SHARES.

Reason of the General Decline.

We learn that the general decline in all Shanghai cotton shares is due to the rise in American and Indian cotton, the price of yarn not yet having risen proportionately. The local crop is reported to be partially damaged, but the weather is now excellent and it is expected the decline will be overcome.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Closing Prices:—

Cements. — \$10, sales and buyers.
Indos — \$154, ex the 9 per cent div. buyers.
Sugars. — \$131, sales and buyers.
Douglas's — \$90, buyers.

gerous, that it was likely to inflict serious injury. If this is proved, the presumption that he intended to do grievous bodily harm is rebutted." The result, of course, was not an acquittal, but, in a case of that kind, a verdict of manslaughter. After what had been given in evidence and addressed to the jury by counsel, his Lordship told them without hesitation that it was their duty to return one or other of these verdicts.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that he thought Mr. Macleod unwittingly overstated his position because it was not correct, and to prevent the jury being influenced by it he thought he ought to mention it. Mr. Macleod rather intimated that a certain conclusion had been borne upon his mind. That was, he thought, more than Mr. Macleod meant to say. At all events it was not a question of what conclusion he came to, or what conclusion anybody came to except the jury. It was no business of his Lordship's. The jury had to look at the facts exactly as they had been put before the Court, and to devote their attention to one point, viz., the condition of the man's mind, and to return a verdict either of murder or manslaughter.

A Verdict of "Guilty."

The jury retired at 12 o'clock, and returned to Court forty minutes later. In answer to the Clerk of the Court, the foreman said they were agreed on their verdict, and found that the prisoner was guilty of murder.

Asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, the prisoner replied, firmly: "Nothing."

In passing sentence of death, his Lordship said:—John Macfarlane. You have been found by the jury, as they were well entitled to find on the evidence, guilty of the most serious crime known to our law. There is only one sentence which a British Court can pass upon you, and that sentence it is my duty to pass. The sentence, I should inform you, is subject to confirmation by His Majesty's Minister, and that I cannot, consistently with my duty, do otherwise than warn you that you should not hope for any change in that sentence at his hands. The sentence of the Court is that you, John Macfarlane, be taken from the place where you now stand to His Majesty's prison at Shanghai, being the prison in which you were last confined, and that on a date to be fixed by His Majesty's Consul-General, you shall be taken to the place of execution within the said prison, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. Your body shall be buried within the precincts of the said prison, and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

LOSS OF THE E13.

Crew Shelled in the Water.

The Press Bureau on August 21, issued the following statement by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—

A report has now been received from Lieutenant-Commander Layton, commanding E13, whose grounding on the Danish island of Saltholm was made public yesterday.

Lieutenant-Commander Layton reports that the submarine under his command grounded in the early morning of August 19, and all efforts failed to refloat her.

At 5 a.m. a Danish torpedo-boat appeared on the scene and communicated to E13 that she would be allowed 24 hours to try to get off. At the same time a German torpedo-boat destroyer arrived and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo-boats came up, when she withdrew.

At 9 a.m., while three Danish torpedo-boats were anchored close to the submarine, two German torpedo-boat destroyers approached from the south. When about half a mile away one of these destroyers hoisted a commercial flag signal, but before the commanding officer of E13 had time to read it the German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards, which exploded on hitting the bottom close to her.

At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns, and Lieut. Commander Layton, seeing that his submarine was on fire fore and aft, and unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders for the crew to abandon her.

While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel.

One of the Danish torpedo-boats immediately lowered her boats and steamed between the submarine and the German destroyers, who therefore had to cease fire and withdraw.

Details of the Murders Attack. Reuter has received the following telegram relating to the E13 and the subsequent attack by the Germans.

Copenhagen.—Aug. 20, at 10.35 a.m., when the Danish squadron was off the shallow Kraare banks in the Drogden passage, on its way to the wreck and about five miles distant from it, an explosion was observed near a vessel coming from the south towards the submarine.

The commander of the Danish torpedo-boat Sosenven, which, together with the torpedo-boat Siroeren, was near the E13 reports that at about 10.30 a.m. he observed two German torpedo vessels going towards the north-east in the Flintsean channel, whereupon the Sosenven immediately started to meet them and protest against a possible violation of neutrality.

The northernmost of the German vessels was observed flying the following signal:—"Leaving vessel as soon as possible." Suddenly the German torpedo-boat discharged some shots against the submarine, which almost instantly took fire. The Sosenven immediately went towards the German vessel to stop the attack, upon which the German boat ceased fire and hurried southwards at great speed.

As early as 8.45 a.m. a German torpedo-boat had passed by the E13 without attempting to attack her. The British flag was hoisted on the E13 during the whole episode.

Another version of the incident says that a torpedo discharged at the E13 missed, but the German destroyer then fired two shells, which did great damage to the submarine. Two men who were wounded were taken to the naval hospital at Copenhagen.

The Danish Government has not yet received an official report of the incident, but if, as appears, Danish neutrality was

GERMAN APOLOGY TO DENMARK.

Sinking of a Neutral Steamer.

Copenhagen, August 23.—The Danish steamer *Batty* was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine on May 28. A German notification has now been received stating that the commander of the submarine regarded the steamer as an enemy vessel because "he could not see any mark of nationality, and judging from the vessel's route he believed it was going to act as an auxiliary for the British Fleet."

While remarking that of course, it was far from the commander's intention to attack a vessel under the Danish flag, the German Government has now expressed to the Danish Government, through the Danish Minister in Berlin, its deep regret at the "unhappy accident," and its willingness to pay the Danish owners compensation for the damage caused by the steamer's loss.

The German Government proposes that the Danish Government appoint an expert to fix the amount of compensation in conjunction with an expert appointed by the German Government.

DEATH OF LOCAL GENTLEMAN.

Mr. E. D. Sanders of the Hongkong Bank Passes Away.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Edmond Duckworth Sanders, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which took place at home on September 27.

The deceased, who was a native of Ireland, came to the Far East in 1891, and at the time of his death was about 45 years old. During his term in the Far East he was connected with the Hongkong Office of the Bank (Headquarters), Saigon and Tientsin. While in Hongkong he was a very keen Volunteer, having attained the rank of Captain, and was Volunteer A.D.O. to the Governor. He was very popular in the world of sport, being an efficient Rugby player, captained the Hongkong rugby team; he was also noted as a crack shot.

Of late he had been in indifferent health and recently underwent an operation for internal troubles. He was, it is said, about to be married.

violated, it will, no doubt, send a protest to the German Government.

Danish Indignation with Germany.

Copenhagen, August 20. The E. 13 affair has stirred public feeling here to its depths.

The Press is studiously guarded on the matter, but there is an undertone of bitter resentment, emphasis being laid on the point that there is no excuse or explanation possible in face of the fact that the first German torpedo-boat thoroughly investigated the locality before returning with the others. Thus it was a deliberate violation of Danish territory, and a cold-blooded murder of a defenceless crew, who were seen on deck in careless attitudes, trusting to the protection of neutral waters.

The journal *Hovedstadten* publishes a rumour that one Danish torpedo-boat had its wireless apparatus damaged and one man wounded.

The Dead to be Brought Home.

Copenhagen, Aug. 23.—The British Government has gratefully accepted the offer of the Danish Authorities to send the bodies of the 14 sailors killed in submarine E13 by special steamer to England. The hold of the steamship *Vidar* is now being fitted up as a chapel, in which the coffins will be placed. The ship will leave on Wednesday for Hull.

WAR ITEMS.

Natives Loyal to Italy. Rome, August 11.—Italian native troops in Erythrea and Somaliland insistently request to be allowed to fight for Italy in the European War, but the Government prefers that the conflict with Austria should be settled by the Italian Army.

Strikers' Fine Example. Paris, August 12.—According to a telegram from Rome to the *Fettich Parisien*, Italian strikers have given a magnificent proof of their patriotism. They have decided to abstain from the Red Cross collection of 2120,000 which had been granted to them by the Italian Government.

Minister as Private. The Rev. Percy Jones, pastor of the Free Christian Church, Doncaster, has sent word to his congregation from Bournemouth, where he was spending a holiday, that he has enlisted as a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Italian "Thoroughness." Paris, August 9.—The *Turin* correspondent of the *Official Gazette* states that the *Official Gazette* summons all men of the classes 1892-93-94 who were rejected on medical grounds to present themselves for further examination.

Dernburg at Work Again. Turin, August 11. The *Gazzetta del Popolo* learns that Dr. Dernburg is now directing propaganda in Italy with a view to corrupting the Italian Socialists on behalf of Germany. He is stated to be spending a sum of 200,000 lire on the work.

Sentences for Espionage. Amsterdam, August 11.—According to the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* Herr Meyer, a partner in the well-known firm of Meyer and Schauberg, at Mulhausen, in Alsace, has been sentenced to a court-martial to penal servitude for life for supplying the French secret service with information regarding the movements of German troops.

German Reprisals Stopped. Paris, August 9.—The *Fettich Journal* understands that the German Government has decided to discontinue the "special treatment" of the 5,000 French prisoners, mostly of the professional classes, who were confined in a special concentration camp as a reprisal for alleged French maltreatment of certain German prisoners.

Peer's Offer.

Lord Barnard, who has written to the Government offering to resume clerical duties immediately in any Government office without remuneration, was employed, before he succeeded to the barony, in the Endowed Schools Department of the Charity Commission, and served for some time as private secretary to Sir Henry Longley, the Chief Commissioner.

Viennese Vegetables. Zurich, August 9.—The *Burgomaster* of Vienna's report on the first year of war shows that 400,000 persons belonging to soldiers at the front are receiving State aid, already amounting to sixty million crowns. In addition the city has expended 2,300,000 crowns providing free meals for Galician fugitives. So far the cost to the State has been 18 millions. Eight hundred acres of land within the city are now used for growing vegetables.

Clergy Halted as Spies.

Paris, August 9.—A message from Rome to the *Journal* says that a fugitive from Dalmatia relates that at the beginning of the war against Italy all the ecclesiastics of Dalmatia, Istria, and oriental Triest were compelled to engage themselves by oath to serve in the Austrian Army as spies. Some of the clergy before taking the oath said they wished previously to consult with the religious authority at Rome. They were immediately arrested and sent to concentration camps.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

GROUND COVERED WITH GERMAN DEAD.

September 28, 6.10 p.m.
A Paris communique says that the German reserve positions in Champagne are protected by extensive disguised wire entanglements, but we have made some further progress towards Hill 185, to the west of Navarrin, La Justice and the north of Massiges. The French night counter-attacks in Argonne expelled the Germans almost at every point. The ground along the front of the French trenches is covered with German dead.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

September 28, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communique says that we continued to progress to the east of Souchez where we took a hundred prisoners, including guardsmen brought back from the Russian front, a few days ago. We also continued to progress in Champagne where eight hundred prisoners were captured. The enemy violently bombarded our trenches in Argonne, but did attempt an infantry attack. Grenade fighting enabled us to recover some sections of our first line in Argonne.

THE RUSSIANS.

CABINET TO GO TO IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

September 28, 7.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the whole of the Cabinet, to-night, goes to the Imperial Headquarters.

SERGEANT DANDY.

The Strange Personation Case.

Further remarkable evidence was given at Manchester on August 18 when the identity of the man who claimed to be Sergeant Herbert Dandy, of the 1/8th Ardwick Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, was again considered by the magistrates. The prisoner was charged in the name of George Parkin Hall, of Barlowstreet, Patricroft, and in addition to the charge of falsely representing himself to be Sergeant Dandy, he was accused of an offence against Mrs. Dandy by falsely personating her husband. He was committed for trial.

Mrs. Dandy, whose husband had been officially reported from the Dardanelles as missing, said that on July 16 she was getting cakes out of her shop window when she saw a neighbour talking to a man in a soldier's uniform. She asked who it was and the neighbour replied, "It's Herbert." The man entered the shop and expressed his pleasure at getting home to his wife and children. He then started crying, and she said to him, "But you have altered."

The Clerk (Mr. Walter Lyon).—Did you think at the time that he was your husband?

The witness.—I did in a way. I thought he had had a big shock, because he said he had been lying 72 hours without any help and had had a bone taken out of his knee. He said it would alter anyone what he had gone through. When I asked him private things he said he had lost his memory.

For a week (the witness continued) they lived together as man and wife. His explanation for not having sergeant's stripes on his uniform was that he had broken out of Netley Hospital and had taken someone else's clothes. When her suspicions became aroused she was going to have the prisoner looked up. The neighbour, however, cried "Shame! He is your husband." They said "He has lost his memory." She looked for tattoo marks which her husband had had upon his skin, but could not find them. His explanation was that he had taken them away.

A Brother's Assurance.
Her suspicions were strengthened after a visit to Whitworth-street Hospital. She wired to her brother in consequence, and he came at night.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.R.V.R., state:—

Dress.
Until all members of A. B. and O. Companies have been issued caps, Topcoats will be worn at all times.

Posting.
Pte. S. W. Bacon having joined is allotted Corps No. 532 and posted to Company B. Section 3.

The Clerk.—And what did your brother say?

The witness.—He said it was him, but he was altered by the shock. The prisoner was going to throw my brother out as he thought he was a detective. I said to my brother: "Do you think it is Herbert?" and he said "Yes." He could not weigh him up properly, and seemed to have a doubt somewhere. A sister came the next day and the prisoner said, "Oh, it's Agnes," and fell in her arms crying bitterly. She said it was Herbert.

She said she would take him back to Marsden. Every one there recognized him, she said.

Mrs. Dandy added that the prisoner told her he would go for his papers when she said she had her doubts about him. She said, "I shall have to put up with you, of course, if you are my husband." She told him when he proved himself to be Sergeant Dandy he could come back again.

Before leaving the witness-box Mrs. Dandy complained that the mill girls had been throwing hints out about her and shouting "It's Herbert."

The Chairman hoped the police would take care there was no nonsense of that kind. Mrs. Dandy was entitled to every sympathy.

Ada Hall, of Barlow-street, Patricroft, said the prisoner was her husband. His name was George Parkin Hall and he married her 18 years ago. She saw him on June 7. He was supposed to be stationed at Pen-maenmawr and she had not seen him since.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

When the witnesses were leaving the Court Mrs. Hall, the prisoner's wife, turning to the others, said, "It's a caution people don't know their own husbands. You are as bad as he is. I should know my own husband in a hundred."

MONEYLENDING PROSECUTIONS.

Indian, Fined for Breach of Ordinance

Arising out of the recent money lending case in the Supreme Court, brought by Surain Singh against P. O. E. Carpenter, Surain Singh in the employ of Messrs. A.S. Watson and Co. Ltd. was summoned, on five summonses for lending money to European constables at a place other than his registered address, and I. P. S. 324, Lab Singh and I.P.C. 46, Chate Singh were summoned for being accessories.

Inspector John Watt was in charge of the prosecution, and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended Surain Singh.

The cases were dealt with separately, one against Surain Singh for carrying on business at Stanley Street in March, 1915.

The defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing his Worship with regard to the fine, said that what he wanted to say came under three headings. Firstly, he wanted to ask him to fine the defendant leniently for the reason that this was the first case which had occurred of an offence under the Ordinance in question. He believed it was the practice of the bench in punishing a man for the commission of the first offence under a law which was comparatively new to be lenient for the purpose of advertising to the public generally that the Ordinance was in force. Secondly he wished to draw his Worship's attention to the fact that Surain Singh lent a considerable sum of money to the members of the Police Force, and that in recent proceedings in the Supreme Court he was fined one sum. That action was defended for the purpose and object of avoiding the payment of the money which they had borrowed from this man. The money amounted to some four or five hundred dollars. The defendants took a legal defence and having availed themselves of that, it might be that they having now, no liability to pay that money the man would not get back the money which he had lent them. He did not know whether it would be repaid or not—the signs were that it would be penalised to that extent for carrying on business at other than his registered address.

Thirdly there was the point that the mental attitude of the defendant might have been such that he was of opinion that he was entitled to do what he did. As he would know and as the other Indian Constables would know, the police themselves were the people whose duty it was to enforce a strict obedience of the law of the colony, and the defendant would be a man who would expect the police to know if he was doing wrong and he would expect the police to arrest or warn him.

He was able to say that there was only one defendant in the Court proceedings, and that the defence, there put up, was taken by the Registrar himself as the person who was controller of the moneylenders. That cast no reflections upon the police, and he, counsel, did not mean it to do, for if these men had come to him, he would have put up the very same defence and charged them for doing it. (Laughter)

The Hon. Mr. Mol. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police welcomed Mr. Jenkin's correction and pointed out that the European Police did not know the defendant until after the loan was contracted.

The magistrate in inflicting a fine of \$250 said that though

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D., State:—

Joined.
Gunner J. V. Braga joined the Corps on 28th inst., allotted Corps No. 1914 and posted to No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

Monthly Reports.
The monthly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 4 p.m. tomorrow, 30th inst.

Parades.
Parades for Thursday, 30th inst.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt-Major Higby and Sergt. Everest. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 3rd prox.—No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty; and, to-night, Ptes. Gomes and Hurlie of Signalling Section.

Officer on duty Lieut. Danby.

Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night Centre Section M.G. Co.

Officer on duty Captain Wood.

On duty to-morrow night No. 1 Section Arty. Batty.

Officer on duty Lieut. Kennett.

On duty 1st October, Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty Capt. Churchhill.

Orderly Officer until 3rd prox. Lieut. Rzes.

Orderly Sergeant until 3rd prox. Sgt. F. O. Hall.

the defendant was the first man prosecuted in force for four years and was formerly well known. It should be observed that the defendant, pleading guilty to four similar summonses was fined \$1 in each case.

I. P. S. Chate Singh pleaded not guilty to the first summons against him of being an accessory.

P. O. Carpenter deposed to negotiating a loan for \$100, and signing a note for \$150, with the defendant in the Indian Sergeants' quarters at the Central Police Station. It was not until afterwards that he learned the real principal was Surain Singh.

Surain Singh testified that he handed the note and money to the defendant who carried out the transaction for him.

The defendant denied all knowledge of the matter, but his Worship found he had been acting as agent for Surain Singh. If he had not denied it he would have inflicted a small fine, now he would pay \$50 or in default six weeks' imprisonment.

In the case of I. P. S. 324 Lab Singh it was alleged that the defendant introduced P. O. Allchurch, when he wanted a loan, to the previous defendant.

His Worship remarked that that seemed a little thin; and another allegation was made, that in November 1914 the defendant handed P. O. Edwards a promissory note for \$150 received it back signed, and handed over the money. Later the defendant received repayments of the loan, the note being made payable to Surain Singh who was the real principal.

A third allegation was that the defendant had received money and given receipts on behalf of Surain Singh, in a loan which the defendant negotiated with P. O. Thorn.

The defendant claimed that he signed the receipts only as a witness.

His Worship remarked that this case also was rather weak, he was doubtful whether the second charge could be sustained as the offence occurred last year. The summonses were adjourned until Saturday morning.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street, A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:

Teak Sideboards, Dinner Wagon, Dining Tables and Chairs, Leathered Covered Armchairs, Ice Chests, Dinner and Dessert Services, Glass and Crockery Ware, etc., etc.

Plush Covered Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Brass Fenders, Carpets and Rugs (new), Tea and Occasional Tables, Writing Table, etc.

Teak Double and Single Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Chest-of-drawers, etc., etc.

1-12 Bore Gun in Case

Sewing Machines

Upright Grand Piano by Krauss

also

A few pieces of Canton Black-wood-ware

and

A Selection of Silver and E. P. Ware

comprising—

Silver Boxes, Silver Mounted

Scent Bottles and Crystal Ink-

stands, Silver and E. P. Cups,

Silver Mounted Tea Glasses and

Claret Jugs, Fruit Knives and

Forks in case, Bread Baskets,

Flower Vases, Christening Sets,

Silver Tea Set, E. P. Biscuit

Boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the

29th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDI-

TIONS of the letting by Public

Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-

day, the 4th day of October, 1915,

at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the

Public Works Department, by

Order of His Excellency the

Governor, of Two Lots of Crown

Land above May Road and at

Ship Street respectively in the

Colony of Hongkong, for a term

of 75 years, with the option of

renewal at Crown Rents to be

fixed by the Surveyor of His

Majesty the King, for one further

term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

are as follows:

Lot 1. Situated at No. 119

Shanghai Street, above May

Road, and at Ship Street, and

at Ship Street, and at Ship

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 28th SEPTEMBER 1915.

Two Startling and Thrilling

Episodes of

"LUCILLE LOVE"

9th and 10th.

Comics

"CALAMITY ANNE IN SOCIETY"

"SO NEAR & YET SO FAR"

"JACK BELL AMATEUR DETECTIVE"

"THE MAGNET"

Another Powerful Week-end Programme.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday 29th September.

"HILLS OF SILENCE"

Sensational and Powerful Drama

in 3 parts length 5,000 ft.

"MILLION IN PEARLS"

Thrilling Detective Story

in 2 parts.

etc., etc.

NOTICES.

"CAILLE"

FIVE-SPEED

PORTABLE MOTOR

Call and inspect the

very latest in

Portable Motors.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.

Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.

With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro

perty, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident

System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap

plication).

The Office of

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

General Managers

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

Do not forget after the Show

upper, and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Oper Till Midnight

NOTICE.

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Unit	Price
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast—Shiu	"	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do, —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tan	"	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum	"	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	"	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	"	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	lb.	25
" Leg—Yeung Pui	"	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Ohong	"	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	"	13
" Fry—Chu Ohap	"	15
" Head—Chu Tan	"	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	"	11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver—Chu Kon	"	18
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	24
" Leg—Chu Pui	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yan	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	"	12
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	"	12
Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yan	"	20

POULTRY:

Poultry	Unit	Price
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
" (fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	"	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH:

Fish	Unit	Price
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garcous—Shak Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	23
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	23
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Fo Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ho	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	60

FRUITS:

Fruit	Unit	Price
Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	18

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COMMERCIAL.

Future of Silver.

In certain New York quarters great hopes are being built upon the future of silver after the conclusion of the war. It is very natural for the United States of America to be deeply interested in the matter, for silver occupies a very important place among the industries of the Republic. It is responsible for considerably over a quarter of the world's output, and the value concerned represents an asset of between seven and eight million pounds sterling. To a certain extent these hopes are justified. The demand for the arts and industries has languished considerably from causes, direct and indirect, throughout the widely extended area of hostilities. The removal of restrictions that now obtain, the reopening of closed markets, and the return of freight and assurance rates to normal quotations, will undoubtedly increase demand for the metal, but it will be naturally some time before that portion of the demand which relates to pure items of luxury will regain the healthy condition which antedated the war. It is not, however, upon such consideration that New York bases its extreme optimistic view as to the prospects of silver, but upon the fact that the paper currency of certain combatant Powers has been raised to enormous figures. The idea is suggested that when peace arrives these Powers will find themselves compelled to create metallic reserves in a ratio bearing some favorable proportion to that held in gold in the pre-war period, and that there will be such a rush for gold that the stock in existence and the gold freshly produced will not suffice to go round, and that, as a matter of necessity, silver will be brought into a privileged position in lieu of the more precious metal. The realization of this conception depends upon the volume of paper money remaining at the present enormous figures—a fact extremely unlikely—for the State indebtedness would have to be converted into some sort of funded form; otherwise the abnormal inflation of currency would prove disastrous to the internal trade of the countries concerned. Moreover, the creation of a silver reserve would be at best only a palliative measure. International indebtedness would still have to be discharged in gold unless some system of bimetalism were universally adopted—a step extremely unlikely to be taken in the interest of a defeated group. It should be remembered that a stalemate in arms as well as in finance is hardly probable, and that in any case the group exhausted financially would not be in a position to dictate the terms necessary to rehabilitate its resources and to force bimetalism upon an unwilling world. The restoration of a normal condition of currency will be best obtained by stimulating the interchange of trade, in order that if, as we all hope, the war is fought to a decisive finish, the countries worsted in the fight will be able to straighten their disorganized exchange rates by increased exports, and thus will be able to obtain by degrees such a claim upon gold as shall repair the mischief caused by war. The alternative to a clear, decided finish would conceivably give more encouragement to favourable views as to the prospects of silver. For in that case a feature of the new conditions after the war might be a building up of war chests in gold, and there might arise a tendency on the part of Governments to encourage the internal use of silver coin, and to draw into their treasure vaults the gold in circulation. It is to be hoped in the interests of the world generally, that the outcome of the present strife will not be such as to initiate preparations for a contest at a later date, and there is little doubt that wise leaders on the side of the Entente have this fact in mind.

Fifty Cigarettes A Day.

At an inquest at Southwark on the body of Private John Landy, of the 4th Northumberland Fusiliers, who died suddenly, it was stated that the man smoked 100 cigarettes every two days. Dr. West said it was most injurious, especially for men who had to perform physical exercises. The cause of death was shown to be heart failure.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par. Paid Value Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. \$835 ea. £72 5/8	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	845 x div. 790 c. div.		{ £2 3/4 - at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. £42 7/8	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. £165	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	135 Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd. \$970	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$272	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. \$245 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	245	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. \$162	20,000	\$ 00	30	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	{ \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. \$420	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	{ \$27 for 1913
Shipping. 40 cts. b. x the re-								
C. & M.S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	{ \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. \$88	20,000	\$20	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	{ \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 20	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{ Final of 40 cts. making 80 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. \$152 x 9 div. b.)	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	157 1/2	96	{ \$10 p.c. on p. & s. & s. p.c. on d. & s. for year 1914 shares quoted at 8 p.c. div. in H'kong from 22.11.14 an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined s. paid in L. \$3.15
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd. 90/-	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. \$35 1/2	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.								
China S. Refining Co., Ltd. \$130	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	{ \$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd. \$40 1/2	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	{ \$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailan Mining Administration, Ltd. 30/-	1,000,000	\$1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. \$3 1/2	200,000	\$1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	3.60	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd. \$16	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/-	{ 1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspians. \$40/6	796,666	\$1	all	56/6	21/3			{ 1/- interim 1916
Decks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. \$79	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'oa D. Co., Ltd. \$81 1/2	60,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	83	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. \$60	55,700	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2 ex div.	49 ex div.	{ Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. \$92	36,000	\$100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands. \$94	13,000	\$100	all	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. \$112	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co. \$109	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. \$7	120,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	6 1/2	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. \$40	6,000	\$50	10	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands. \$105	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd. \$72 1/2	12,600	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70	70	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates. \$100	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. \$175	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co. \$92 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	9 1/2	7	{ 50 cents for 1908
Kung Yik. \$154 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	14 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow. \$90 1/2	8,700	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	69	66	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai T. 93 b. x div.	40,000	\$50	all	125 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	96	{ Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.								
China Borneo Company, Ltd. \$10 1/4	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	{ 85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. \$4.40	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) \$34	125,100	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	{ 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. \$34	40,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. \$34	40,000	\$10	all	6 Jan.	5 Dec.	9 1/2	6.70	{ 50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. \$90	400,000	\$10	all	6 Jan.	5 Dec.	9 1/2	39	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. \$44 1/2	60,000	\$25	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	{ Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. \$183	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	{ Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. \$34	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	34	25	{ \$10 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. \$ 1/2	325,000	\$ 1/2	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1915
Langkats. \$37 1/2	250,000	\$ 10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) \$93 1/4	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/4 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	9	{ 80 cts.
Do (New) 80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	98 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	\$1	\$1	{ None
Philippines Ld. \$4	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	{ None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. \$5	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	{ \$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin \$20	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. \$31 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. \$16	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd. \$6.85	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{ 60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited. \$6 1/2	91,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. O. Morning Post \$29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	{ \$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, SEPT. 29, 1916.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 29th.

Selling.	
T/T Bombay.....1/8 5/8	
Demand.....1/8 11/16	
30 d/s.....1/8 3/4	
60 d/s.....1/8 13/16	
4 m/s.....1/8 7/8	
T/T Shanghai.....1/8	
Private 30 d/s sight	
T/T Singapore.....77	
T/T Japan.....83 1/4	
T/T India.....135 1/4	
Demand India.....135 1/4	

T/T Bombay.....135 1/2	
Demand Bombay.....135 1/2	
T/T Calcutta.....135 1/2	
Demand Calcutta.....135 1/2	
T/T Manila.....83 1/4	
Demand Manila.....83 1/4	
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42 1/2	
Demand New York 42 1/2	
T/T Java.....107 1/2	
Demand Java.....107 1/2	
T/T Marka.....246 1/2	
Demand Germany.....246 1/2	
T/T France.....246 1/2	
Demand France.....246 1/2	

On Haiphong.....8 1/2 % premi	
On Saigon.....8 1/2 % premi	
On Bangkok.....8 1/2 % premi	
4 m/s L/C.....1/10 1/4	
4 m/s D/P.....1/10 3/8	
30 d/s Sney & M. 1/10 1/2	
30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 44	
4 m/s Marks.....Nom.	
4 m/s France.....257 1/2	
6 m/s France.....257 1/2	

Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.70	
Sovereign.....\$11.20 nom.	
Bar Silver ready.....23 5/8	
forward.....	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:	
Chinese.....20 cts. pieces \$20 3/4	
Chinese.....10 " \$20 7/8	
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 7/8	
Hongkong 10 " \$9 7/8	

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NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famous DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



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BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Batavia, Benares, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000

Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000

Proprietors Liability.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 25

Malwa, New.....\$9.100 per p

Malwa, Old.....9.200

Patna, New.....9.325 peroh.

Patna, Old.....9.200

Benares, New.....9.050

Benares, Old.....8.950

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Bills may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

